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CATTLE GRUB CONTROL

MEANS MORE

- MEAT
- LEATHER
- MILK

with no more feed

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GRUB CONTROL WILL—

***STOP** the fly from running cattle.*

Grub annoyance causes accidents, interferes with grazing, runs off flesh, and reduces milk flow.

***PREVENT** the loss of meat.*

Tons of condemned meat are trimmed from the highest priced cuts of grubby cattle each year.

***SAVE** leather.*

Thirty million pairs of shoe soles never get to market because of grubby hides.

***PLUG** the milk-pail leaks.*

Grubs cause them.

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NOTE.—This publication is a revision of and supersedes AWI—72, Produce More Meat, Milk, and Leather With No More Feed by Controlling Cattle Grubs.

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DUST

	Parts by weight
Derris or cube (rotenone content, 5 percent)	1
Tripoli earth (double-ground cream)	2
or	
Derris or cube (rotenone content, 5 percent)	1
Volcanic ash (micronized)	2
or	
Derris or cube (rotenone content, 5 percent)	1
Pyrophyllite (fine enough to permit 90 percent to go through a 325-mesh screen)	2

DIRECTIONS

A duster can be made by punching a few holes with a 20-penny nail in the lid of a quart jar. Gently ruffle the animal's hair during the application so that the powder goes down to the skin. One quart of powder weighs about 1 pound and will treat 15 to 20 animals at a cost of not over 2 cents each. Two persons can treat about 100 animals an hour if the animals are run through a chute.

WASH

Cube or derris (rotenone content, 5 percent)	12 ounces
Granular laundry soap	4 ounces
Warm water	1 gallon

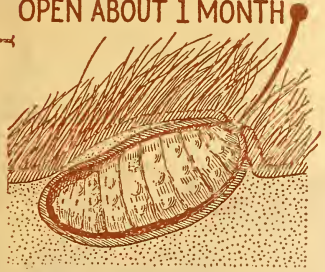
Rotenone settles rather quickly, so keep the solution well stirred. Apply about 1 pint to each animal. Use a sprinkler jar having fifteen 1/8-inch holes in its lid. Work in thoroughly with a stiff-bristled brush.

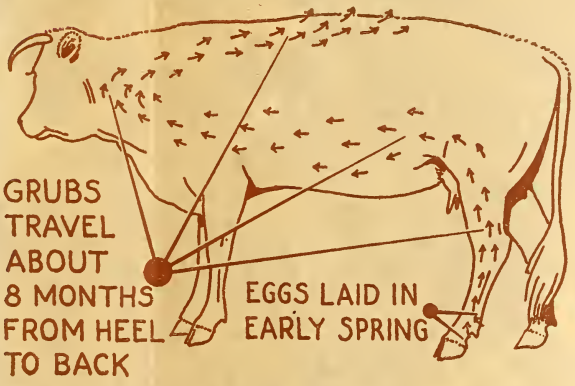
EXTRACT

Squeeze the grubs out by hand when only a few cattle are to be treated.

THE FLY

THE GRUB: HOLES IN THE HIDE REMAIN OPEN ABOUT 1 MONTH





WHEN TO KILL GRUBS

The first application should be made just before grubs begin to drop from the animal's back. Time of year varies with locality. Repeat treatments at 30-day intervals. Usually three treatments are sufficient.

SPRAY

Derris or cube (rotenone content, 5 percent)	7½ pounds
Water	100 gallons

Use a power sprayer that will deliver 400 pounds of pressure. Start the agitator and slowly pour the powder into the water; then spray the mixture onto the animals. Hold the nozzle of the sprayer 12 to 16 inches from the animal, so that a coarse, driving spray will penetrate the openings made by the grubs.

One hundred gallons of spray will treat from 150 to 200 animals in about an hour at a cost of less than 2 cents for each animal.

DIP

Ground cube or derris (rotenone content, 5 percent)	10 pounds
Wetting agent (sodium lauryl sulfate)	2 ounces
Water	100 gallons

Dipping vats may be used in southern areas to treat beef animals for grubs. Animals should be held in a swimming position for 2 minutes to insure a thorough wetting of the hair and penetration of rotenone into the openings made by the grubs.

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Extension Service and
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For more detailed information on cattle grub control, see your county agricultural agent, consult your State agricultural college, or write to the United States Department of Agriculture.